STATEMENT-II

Production lost and wages lost due to strikes and lockonts during 1992 (January-August) (Provisional).

(Rs. in crores)

Production Lost		Wages Lost	
Strikes	Lockout	Strikes	Lockouts
44 .44	53 .43	4 .33	4 .00

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

New Pension Scheme

1141. SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2382 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 30th July, 1992 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to offer a monthly pension to every employee instead of a one time Provident Fund payment in the country's organised sector under a new pension scheme; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b) The Central Board of Trustees, Employees Providcn; Fund, has recommended introduction of a suitable Pension Scheme for the EPF subscribers. The Scheme provides for payment of monthly pension in' the contingencies of superannuation, retirement, permanent total disablement, and death etc. The recommendations of the Board are presently under the active consideration of the Government.

Report of National Commission on Rural Labour

1142. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI :
SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAV-RAO JADHAV :
SHRI DEBABRATA BISWAS :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 4780 given in the Rajya Sabha on 20th August, 1992 arid state :

(a) what are the salient features of the recommendations made in the report of the National Commission on Rural Labour; and

(b) what action has been taken by Gov ernment thereon?

THE DEPUIY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b) The National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) has submitted its report on 31st July, 1991. Broadly, the NCRL has highlighted the need for achievement of two major goals for the rural labour namely improvement in their levels of living and ensuring their effective participation in the developmental process. To achieve this, the NCRL has emphasised further strengthening and improvement, *inter-alia* of land base, agricultural growth, employment guarantee programme, infra-structure for rural industries, human resource development and provision of basic needsj, social security, organisational aspects of rural labour arid effective participation of rural labour in the decision-making process through democratic decentralisation.

2. Some of the major recommendations of the NCRL are as follows :

(i) Free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14,

(ii) Prohibition of child labour in all occupations and processes,

(iii) A "National Credit Fund for Women" for poor women so that they could get credit without any collateral security upto a specified flananciaT limit,

(iv) Fixation of a National! basic mint-mum wage of Rs. 20/- per day at December, 1900 prices and a provision for increase of wages automatically every six months on the basis of rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI),

(v) Sslf-employment programme like the IRDP by linking them to area development plans to be formulated by the elected institutions within the scheme of democratic decentralisation.

(vi) Ban on labour-displacing mechani-zation in agriculture, like the use of Combine Harvesters,

(vii) A more concerted policy to assist and provide relief to the migrant labour,

(viii) Credit for consumption to rura labour families at lower rate of interest,

(ix) "Easier accessibility of institutional credit to rural labour households through Cooperative Banks.

Legislative Measures :

(x) Right to work as a Fundamental Right with certain qualifications and an Employment Guarantee Act to' implement this,

(xi) A •omprehensive Central legislation for agricultural labour providing for their protection and welfare.

(xii) A National Commission for Bonded Labour functioning as a quasi-judicial Authority to oversee and monitor the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

(xiii) A model legislation for protection of home-based workers and their welfare.

(xiv) Land Tribunals at the local level for speedy disposals of land reform* cases.

Institutional Mechanism for Implementation :

(xv) Active involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of various recommendations of the KCRL.

(xvi) A separate Department of Rural Labour at the Centre and in the State with an independent Directorate of Rural Labour in the States to deal with all aspects of Rural Labour.

3. The recommendations relating to a Central Legislation for Agricultural workers, a Central Legislation for Construction Workers, social security and constitution of a Commission on Bonded Labour have been referred to a Committee of State Labour Ministers headed by Labour Minister of Maharashtra for consideration and early report to the Government.

4. Other Ministries/Departments con-cerned with specific recommendations have duly examined the recommendations and submitted their action-taken reports.

श्रमिकों के उत्प्रवास की प्रवृत्ति में गिरावट

1143. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**

श्री विट्ठलराव मधवराव जाधव :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान श्रमिकों के उत्प्रवास की प्रवृत्ति में गिरावट आयी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पवन सिंह चटोवार) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) उत्प्रवास प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं। 22.7.91 से यूरोप और उत्तरी अमेरिका को जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को उत्प्रवास अनुमति प्राप्त करने से छूट प्रदान की गई है। कर्मकारों की निम्न-लिखित छः अतिरिक्त श्रेणियों को भी ई० सी० एन० आर० (उत्प्रवास जांच अपेक्षित नहीं) के अंतर्गत लाया गया है। (यह रियायत फिलहाल 3 अप्रैल, 1993 तक वैध है)

1. पर्यवेक्षी (सभी व्यवसाय)